

many of the older authors were in the habit of making *Milesia* a "dumping ground" for species. It was described as only eleven millimeters in length (I have seen *M. virginicensis* that were scarcely longer than this) and the abdomen black with two yellow spots on each side. It is not included in the key.

***Milesia bella* Townsend.**

*M. bella* Town., Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., xix, p. 142.

*M. mida* Moody, Ent. News, xvi, p. 138.

Specimens of this species studied, are from Arizona, in the Ohio State University collection. *M. mida* Moody is, according to Professor J. S. Hine, and Moody himself, a synonym of *M. bella*.

***Milesia virginicensis* Drury.**

This species varies considerably in the breadth of the abdomen, nor is the greater breadth to be found in females only. The average size of the fly is about 20 mm.; they frequently attain a length of 24 mm., and I have three specimens of about 14 mm., length, and correspondingly slender. My material is from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, and South Carolina. Also recorded from Nebraska, Wisconsin, Virginia, Florida, Georgia, New England and North Carolina.

***Milesia pulchra* Will.**

Information concerning the species has been drawn from the excellent description and figure to be found in the Biol. Centr. Americana.

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***Stilobezzia mallochi* and *Atrichopogon gilva*  
(Dipt. : Chironomidae.)**

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A recent examination of the Ceratopogoninae contained in the National Museum collection brought to light an unnamed specimen that roused my interest. It was readily shown to be conspecific with what Malloch termed *Hartomyia gilva* Coq. This species has been referred to by him first<sup>1</sup> as *Johannseniella*,

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<sup>1</sup>Bull. Ill. State Lab. Nat. Hist., vol. X, Article IV, 1914, p. 227.

then as *Hartomyia gilva*<sup>2</sup>; for which the following localities have been given: Ithaca, New York; Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, and Polk County, Wisconsin. At the time he was gathering data relating to the Chironomidae of Illinois, he had no access to the types of Coquillett, which comprise no inconsiderable portion of the described members of this group, insofar as North America is concerned. Therefore, the above-mentioned material was determined as *Hartomyia (Ceratopogon) gilva*, since the specimens before him corresponded closely to the original description.

A study of Coquillett's type of *Ceratopogon gilva* disclosed the fact that this form must be placed in Kieffer's genus *Atrichopogon*. *Hartomyia* Mall., on the other hand, is synonymous with *Stilobezzia* Kieff. The specimens considered by Malloch represent a new species. Owing to the unavoidable confusion that has arisen, the preferable procedure seems to be naming and describing this form. Mr. Cresson, of the Philadelphia Academy, and Dr. Johannsen, of Cornell University, kindly placed at my disposal two representatives, the one taken at Swarthmore, Pa., having been studied and identified by Malloch. The specimen in the collection of the National Museum, and that in Dr. Aldrich's personal collection, are at present not available.

***Stilobezzia mallochi*, new species.**

♀: Occiput, frons, clypeus, first segment, torus, and basal half of the third segment of antenna yellow. Eyes approximating each other at a point just above vertex. Palpi fumose, the two terminal segments more noticeably so; fourth segment little more than six-tenths the length of terminal one. Proboscis from above a grayish yellow, except the maxillae which are brown. The proboscis equal to the distance from its base to the vertex. Flagellum grayish brown, last five segments approximately equal in length to remainder of antenna. Six segments succeeding torus about equal in size, that is, slightly less than two and one-half times as long as wide; the length of the terminal member more than five times its width. From seventh segment on, more hairs are to be found on the individual segments, especially on the last five, those comprising the basal whorls of each segment, longer.

Greater portion of the mesonotum, shiny, rufous brown, a considerable, more or less square, humeral area creamy yellow.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., Article VI, 1915, pp. 340 and 343.

Along the medial line runs a row of well separated long black setae. Midway between it and the borders is a pair of similar rows, diverging slightly from the anterior region, being continued along the sides of the prescutellar depression. The courses of the latter are indicated by fine faintly yellow stripes. There is also a pair situated more laterally without the yellow background of preceding, which terminate before the wing bases. Scutellum bright shiny yellow, with a row of nine long black setae following somewhat the contour of the posterior border. Metanotum rufous, glabrous. Apical half of knob of halteres cream color, remainder yellow. Legs long without distinct spines, a uniform yellow, except coxae and knees, which are darker. Hind metatarsus twice the length of second segment. Fourth segment deeply bilobed (as is the case with the two anterior pairs), much shorter than the succeeding segment. The claws are dark brown, unequal in size, the outer member being sickle-shaped, more than twice as long as the inner one, and about equal in length to the fifth segment.

Wing without macrochaetae except a few in apical fifth. Vein R<sub>1</sub>, its branches, and vein M as far as the crossvein, thick, pale yellowish brown. Vein R<sub>4</sub> + 5 (third longitudinal) meeting costal margin a little beyond four-fifths of wing length. Second radial cell two and one-half times length of first. A small basal portion of vein M<sub>2</sub> has virtually disappeared. The forking of Cu is a trifle basal of the lower end of the radio-medial crossvein. The first anal vein nearly attains the lower margin.

Dorsum of abdomen a dirty though not dark grayish brown, scantily set with weak black hairs, those at side a little stronger. Lower and lateral surfaces more or less of an orange shade.

Length of body, 2.5 mm.; of wing, 2 mm.; width of wing, .65 mm.

♂: In general similar to female. Occiput dark brown. Antennal plumes golden yellow. The setae on the thorax and hairs on the abdomen are on the whole coarser. The hairs on the legs are likewise heavier. Claws subequal, those of hind tarsi three-fifths the length of terminal segment. Vein R<sub>4</sub> + 5 attaining costal margin a little before four-fifths of wing length. Second radial cell two and one-fourth times length of first.

Length 2.2 mm.; of wing, 1.88 mm.; width of wing, .58 mm.

Female *type* from Ithaca, New York, July; in Cornell University collection. Male type from Swarthmore, Pa., June 10, 1906 (Cresson); in collection of Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. The species is dedicated to Mr. J. R. Malloch, of the Bureau of Biological Survey, who has contributed materially to our knowledge of North American Ceratopogoninae.